Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, MAY 16, 1808. [No. 2173.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation the prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

STUD

Of improved Sheep at Arlington to let.

THE following improved Rams most of which have obtained Premiums at Arlington, will be let the present season at the rates hereafter mentioned.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR;

Premium lamb of 1806, his present weight alive on the hoof, is 174lb. his first shearing 7lb. his fleece of most excellent quality—He is certainly in all respects a very capital sheep.

SUPERB;

Premium lamb, of 1808, weight at one year old alive on the hoof, 180lbs. fleece 8½lbs wool very fine, form excellent, and is a very famous sheep.

MARQUISS;

Premium lamb of 1807, descended from a famous imported Spanish sheep. His weight on the hoof alive, 140lb. his wool is beautifully fine and he is of uncommon size for his age, considered a very capital sheep.

WILLIAM PENN;

A half blood Merino, sent to Arlington as a present by Dr. Mease, secretary to the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia. He is a small sheep, but his wool delightfully fine, and his race are in avowed estimation in all parts of Europe.

POTOMAC;

A very capital Arlington long wooled, of excellent figure, fleece ten inches in length, and of fine quality. He was got by old BAKEWELL out of a famous improved ewe.

At the White House in the county of New Kent, Virginia.

The very superior Young Ram of the Arlington long wooled, called

MOUNT-VERNON;

Will try from twenty to thirty ewes, at a dollar each, the number to be limited at the discretion of Mr. James Anderson agent.

MOUNT-VERNON is a sheep of great size and beauty, and was got by Arlington the sire of Mr. Footes Badger, whom to 105lbs of live weight, delivered 9lbs 3 quarters of wool, 12 inches in length, at the late shear of April 1808. The wool of Mount-Vernon measured in 1806, when he was a year old, 14 inches in length, and his second shearing in 1807, was 8lbs. He will make a very famous sire, to derive a long and fine wooled race from.

The terms on which the above list of capital tup sheep will be let is as follows:—Any gentleman, society, or neighborhood of gentlemen, who may desire to have one of these tups for his own or his friends' improvements, may obtain either of the above list (except Mount Vernon, who tups for his owner) upon making up a subscription of 100 ewes, at one dollar each ewe, and upon these terms the tups may be carried to any part of the United States, to be returned on or before the 1st day of April next ensuing. Specimens of the fleeces of all these tups will be deposited with Mr. Gadsby, at Gadsby's Hotel, Alexandria, and with the landlord of the Coffee-House in George-town, on the 20th of this month, for the public inspection.

Four very fine Tups are expected from Smith's Island, and will be let on the same terms as those already advertised.

The money to be derived from the letting of these improved sheep, will be exclusively devoted to the premiums at Arlington, and should success attend the plan, there will be at least three premiums for sheep, and as many for manufactures the ensuing year.—All Tups which may not be reserved for the establishment at Arlington will hereafter be let for the benefit of the premiums.

May 10th, 1808. 3t

☞ Those Editors in the United States who feel disposed to aid the cause of Domestic Manufacture, will render a service by publishing the above advertisement in their respective papers.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling house of HENRY K. MAY, *a variety of*

Elegant Houshold and Kitchen Furniture:

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Curtains, Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Desks, Carpets, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13. dts

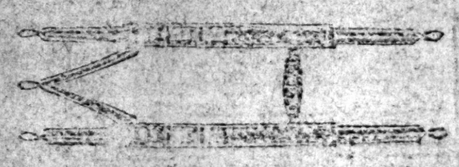
☞ GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert L Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d,

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
- 10 pipes old port
- 5 do. Madeira
- 30 quarter casks Lisbon
- 12 do. particular Teneriffe
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
- 5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
- 1 do. first quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- 2 do. alum
- 20 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do. pepper

TEAS.
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial

- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 50 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
- 5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

☞ New-York Lottery.

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets *Nine Dollars*.

☞ A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

- 25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
- 70 bags green Coffee
- 15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
- pipes Cogniac Brandy
- 12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
- 12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 25. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes
March 9.

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol, 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 35 years of age, who has been employed part of his life as a house servant, and part thereof as a gardner and plantation laborer. He will be sold for cash or on a short credit.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 7. eo6t

BANK OF POTOMAC.

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 6, 1808.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent, has been declared for the half year, which will be paid them or their representatives on the 10th inst,

By order of the President and Directors.

Chs. Page, *Cashier.*

May 8. 2aw3w

Monday, May 16, 1808,

Will be the 25th days drawing of the *New-York State Lottery*.—The first drawn number will be entitled to a prize of 5000 dollars.

The following capital prizes are now in the wheel:

- 1 Prize of 25,000 Dollars,
- 1 do. of 10,000 Dollars.
- 2 do. of 5000 Dollars,
- 3 do. of 2000 Dollars,
- 4 do. of 1000 Dollars,

Present price of tickets, *Nine Dollars*

☞ Tickets for sale at J. MARCH's Book-Store, *George-Town*, at nine dollars each; where a regular check-book of the drawings is kept.

*** Prize tickets taken in exchange for undrawn tickets.

May 14. 2t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst, a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very close. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d3teo12t.

LANDING,

FROM SCHOONER TRAVELLER,
FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Foule,

- 50 crates well assorted Crockery Ware
- 50 3d Mould Candles
- 30 kegs of first quality Butter
- 40 tons Plaister Paris
- 10 M. Merchantable Lumber.

May 13. eo6t

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices Dolls.*	*Cts.*	D.	C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2	50		
Navy		3			
Pilot		4	50		
Crackers		5			
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—		
Bacon	lb.		10		
Butter for export			10	a	12
Coffee, West India			26		29
Cotton			18		20
Chocolate			20		25
Candles Mould			17		19
Dipt			16		18
Spermaceti			45		50
Cheese, American			12½		14
English			*none*		
Duck, Best Rusaia	bolts	25			
Fish, Salmon	bbl.		*none*		
Herrings		3	50		4
Mackrel		7			
Shad		7			
Flax Seed					*no sale.*
Flour Superfine		3	75		
Fine		3	52		
Midlings		2	75		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		40		42
Wheat			70		
Rye			50		
Barley		1			
Oats			42		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10		12
Hemp, Russia,	cwt.	300			
Common,		200		230	
Hogslard	lb.		10		12
Iron	ton	125	130		
Leather, Sole	lb.		20		22
Lime	bbl.	2	25		
Limes		5			
Lemons, box		6			
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5		7	
Pine scantling		2		3	
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	10		
White do. common 4-4		1	50		
do. clean 4-4		2	20		
Shingles, Junp. 24 in. M,		4	50		
Common		3	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl.		20			
hhd. Red Oak		10			
hhd. do.		9			
Meal	bus.		50		
Molasses	gal.		45		50
Nankeens	piece		90		
Pork prime	bbl.	16		18	
Cargo		15		16	
Southern 2d qual.		13		14	
Plaister Paris c[illegible]	ton	5		6	
Do. retail		8			
Piemento			25		
Pepper			20		22
Porter, fAmerican	doz.	2	25		
London				*none*	
Rice	100lbs.	4			
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *dull*		8		10
Do, brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, refined			31		
Not refined			20		25
Spirits	gall.				
Brandycognac 4th	proof		160		170
French			115		130
Rum Jam. 4th do		1	10	1	15
Antigua 2d			85		90
Gin, Holland,			125		
American			48		50
Whiskey			38		42
Sugar H. white	100lb	11	50	12	
Do. brown		9	50	10	
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		9	50	10	50
Do. 2d do.		8		9	
Do. 3d do.		7		8	
Loaf	lb.		19		22
St. Ubes Salt	bus.	75	80		
Lisbon		50	55		
Cadiz		55	60		
Liverpool blown		50	60	*plenty.*	
Do. coarse		50	60		
Turks Island		75	80		
Isle of May		75	80		
Liverpool fine sack		3	50		
Shot pattent	cwt.	16			
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	66		
Crowley		17		18	
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb		100		110
Imperial		1	75	1	85
Tallow, Amer.			16	*scarce*	
Wax Bees			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	25	1	33
Sherry		1	50	1	75
Teneriffe			80	1	20
Claret	doz.	8		12	
Malaga	gal.		95	1	
Port		1	50	*scarce.*	
Tin, in boxes		19		20	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	98pr.ct.
Potomac do	90
Marine Insurance	80unct.
Little River Turnpike	80 do.
Potomac Bridge Shares	par.

Exchange on London, par. to 1 pr. ct. adv.

LETTER

FROM COL. PICKERING TO GOV. SULLIVAN.

[CONCLUDED.]

The last topic in your letter which I shall notice, is in the following passage:

"We are wrong if we quarrel with our own political existence. We are a nation; and though there were *not a few who were fed on the public rations that from timidity or some other cause doubted the propriety of the declaration of independence*, yet we shall now be wretched beyond example, if we divide ourselves among the European nations."

Your excellency's meaning here is obvious. You intended to have it understood that I, from *timidity*, or *some other cause* — meaning, probably, attachment to the British—"doubted the propriety of the declaration of independence; a charge utterly unfounded, and known to be so, by every man in Massachusetts acquainted with my life.

I have hitherto treated the various calumnies invented and diligently published against me, with silent contempt. In one instance, indeed, some of my friends solicited my consent to a public prosecution. I yielded to their request. In my absence, the libeller was indicted, convicted and punished. And what can your excellency imagine to have been one ground taken by his counsel, in defence, or to mitigate the punishment of the libeller? Wantonly and cruelly assailed as I have been in newspapers devoted to the vilest slanders—slanders at this time renewed with increased virulence—shall I be charged with vanity if I mention it? It was to this effect, as stated to me soon after, by one of the counsel for the prosecution, that the counsel for the libeller urged before the court *that the fairness of my character was so well known, and my reputation so firmly established, the libel could have done me no injury.* But, sir, that trial was local; and perhaps the knowledge of the proceedings has reached but a few persons; while I have been slandered before the nation.—Perhaps I have too long silently despised the slanders and their authors. But at the present time a governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts has lent himself to their aid.

I am now, sir, far advanced in life—— I have children and grand-children, who, when I am gone, may hear these slanders repeated, and not have the means of repelling them. I have, too, some invaluable friends in most of the states, and many in that which gave me birth; men who are the ornament of society and of their country. All these, if not my country itself, interested as it is in the public concerns on which I first addressed you—have claims which I ought not to leave unsatisfied. Thus called upon to vindicate my character, I am constrained to give a concise narrative of my public life.

The disputes between Great Britain and her American colonies (which now form the United States) commencing with the Stamp Act, in 1765, and revived in 1767, by the act of Parliament for raising a revenue in the colonies—gave rise to two parties which at length were distinguished by the names of whig and tory; the latter acquiescing in British claims of taxation; the former resisting them. In 1767, the Assembly of Massachusetts sent a circular letter to the speakers of the other Assemblies, for the purpose of promoting the adoption of uniform measures (by petitions and remonstrances) to obtain a redress of grievances. Most of those assemblies concurred with that of Massachusetts. In 1768, a letter from lord Hillsborough required the assembly of Massachusetts to rescind the vote of their predecessors for sending that circular letter. This was peremptorily refused by a majority of 92 to 17. The representatives of Salem, my native town, were among the 17. At the next election they were neglected, and whigs chosen in their stead. This was the crisis of the political revolution in that town. I was then four and twenty years old. My elder and only brother, was chosen one of the representatives; and from that time I was myself actively engaged in all the whig measures which were preliminary to the final revolution and independence of the colonies. Always a member of the committees of inspection and correspondence, the burthen of writing rested upon me. Those writings, in their nature temporary, perished with the occasion. The memory of one of them, however, is preserved by Dr. Ramsay, in his elegant "History of the American Revolution."

When in 1774, the British parliament by an act usually called the Boston port bill, shut up the capital of Massachusetts from the sea, thereby prostrating its active and extensive commerce, as it is now prostrated by the acts of our own government, imposing the *embargo*, the seat of the provincial government was removed from Boston to Salem. Sympathizing with the sufferers of Boston, the inhabitants of Salem (I think in full town meeting) voted an address to the new governor, general Gage; the great object of which was, so far as an expression of their sentiments would go, to procure relief for their brethren in Boston. *That address was written by me.* Its conclusion Dr. Ramsay has thought worth transcribing on the page of history. It here follows, with his introductory observation.

"The inhabitants of Salem, in an address to governor Gage concluded with these remarkable words; "By shutting up the port of Boston, some imagine that the course of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit: but nature, in the formation of our harbor, forbid our becoming rivals in commerce with that convenient mart; and were it otherwise, we must be dead to every idea of justice, lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth, and raise our fortunes on the ruins of our suffering neighbors."

Another incident it may not be improper to mention. While the seat of government remained at Salem, I received a note from the secretary of the province, informing me that the governor wished to see me at the secretary's house. I went, and was introduced to general Gage. Taking me into another room, he entered into conversation on the then state of things, the solemn league and covenant, and the non-importation agreements. In the conclusion the general said, "Well, there are merchants who, notwithstanding all your agreements, will import British goods." I answered, "They may import them, but the people will use their liberty to buy or to let them alone."

These incidents are mentioned, not for any intrinsic importance attached to them; but as evidences of the confidence I had acquired among my fellow citizens, from an early period of our political disputes with Great Britain.

On the 19th of April, 1775, was the battle of Lexington. This is the era to which Slander seldom fails to recur, when, *for party purposes*, my character is to be held up to reproach. I will state the facts, with all the accuracy in my power, after a lapse of three and thirty years.

About nine o'clock in the morning, being in my office (the registry of deeds for the county of Essex) a captain of militia from the adjacent town of Danvers, came in and informed me, that a man had ridden into that town, and reported that the British troops had marched from Boston to Lexington, and attacked the militia. This officer, whose company belonged to my regiment, asked for orders, and I gave him a verbal answer, that the Danvers companies should march without waiting for those of Salem.

Immediately I went to the centre of the town, and met a few of the principal inhabitants. A short consultation ensued. Those who knew the distance of Lexington from Salem, and its relative situation to Boston (of which I had no personal knowledge, and but an indistinct idea) observed that the British troops would certainly have returned to Boston long before the Salem militia could reach the scene of the reported action; and that our marching would therefore be useless.

Nevertheless, we concluded to assemble the militia, and commence our march, *and for this sole reason, that it would be an evidence to our brethren in the country, of our disposition to co-operate in every measure which the common safety required.* This idea, however, of the fruitlessness of our march, was so predominant, that we halted a short time, when about two miles from town, expecting every moment intelligence that the British troops had returned. But receiving none, we resumed our march and proceeded to Medford, which was about five miles from Boston. Here to the best of my recollection, I first received certain information that the British troops were still on their march, and on a route which rendered it impossible to meet them. I hastened the march of the militia on the direct road to Charlestown and Boston; until on an elevated part of the road, I saw the smoke from the fire of a small number of militia muskets, discharged at a distance, at the British troops. I halted the companies, and ordered them to load, in full expectation of coming to an engagement. At that moment a messenger arrived from general Heath, who informed me that the British had their artillery in their rear, and could not be approached by musketry; and that the general desired to see me. Leaving the companies in that position, I went across the fields and met general Heath. We there soon after saw the British troops ascend the high ground called Bunker's Hill. It was about sunset. The next day they entered Boston. I last summer saw general Heath: he did not remember this interview. He had even forgotten my person; although we were acquainted with each other both before and during the American war. I returned to join the Salem militia, who marched back to Medford, where we staid that night and the next day returned to Salem.

According to Dr. Ramsay, the British forces who marched to Lexington, were 700 grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the royal army; and they were re-inforced by a detachment of 900 men under lord Piercy. Of this number nearly three hundred were killed, wounded and taken prisoners; leaving a regular force of 1400; for not destroying whom, or making them prisoners, with four companies of militia, I have been reproached.

I think that before the close of the year 1775, that in organizing the provisional government of Massachusetts, I was appointed one of the judges of the common pleas for Essex, my native county, and sole judge of the maratime court (which had cognisance of all prize causes) for the middle district, comprehending Boston with Salem and other ports in Essex; offices which I held until I accepted an appointment in the army.

In the fall of 1776, the army under general Washington's command being greatly reduced in numbers, a large reinforcement of militia was called for; I think 5000 from Massachusetts. I took the command of the regiment of 700 men furnished from Essex, The quota of Salem was composed of volunteers. The aspect of our affairs was gloomy. I addressed the Salem militia, urging a cheerful tender of their services. One sentiment I expressed on that occasion is fresh in my memory, *That it was at such a time the real patriot would show his zeal and devotion to his country.*

This tour of militia duty was performed in the winter of 1776—7; terminating at Boundbrook in New Jersey; general Washington's head quarters being at Morristown.

Soon after my return home I received an invitation from general Washington, to take the office of adjutant general. This I accepted and joined the army under his command at Middlebrook in New Jersey.

General Howe having embarked his army at New York, to proceed as it was understood, either to Delaware or Chesapeake bay, general Washington's army marched from New Jersey to the state of Deleware; and thence into the adjacent part of Pennsylvania, to oppose the British army then marching from the head of Elk for Philadelphia. On the 11th of September, the battle of Brandywine took place. After carrying general Washington's orders to a general officer at Chadsford, I repaired to the right, where the battle commenced; and remained by the general's side to its termination at the close of the day. Orders were given for the troops to rendezvous at Chester, whence they marched the next day to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. When refreshed, and supplied with ammunition, the army again crossed the Schuylkill river, and advanced to meet general Howe. On the 16th of September, in the morning, information was received of the approach of the enemy. Some detachments were made to reinforce the advanced guards, and keep the enemy in check, until the American army should be arrayed for action. General Washington ordered me to the right wing, to aid in forming the order of battle. On my return to the centre, I found the line not formed. Seeing the commander in chief with a number of officers about him, as in consultation, I pressed my horse up to learn the object. It was a question whether we should receive the British on the ground then occupied by our troops, or retire beyond a valley in their rear, in which the ground was said to be wet, and impassable with artillery, which, in case of a defeat, would of course be lost; excepting that with the left wing commanded by general Greene, through which there was a firm road. By this time, the fire of the troops engaged appeared to be drawing near. At this moment, the consultation yet continuing, I addressed general Washington. "Sir, (said I) the advancing of the British is manifest by the reports of the musketry. The order of battle is not completed. If we are to fight the enemy on this ground, the troops ought to be immediately arranged. If we are to take the high grounds on the other side of the valley, we ought to march immediately, or the enemy may fall upon us in the midst of our movement." "Let us move" was

across the fields and met gen.
there soon after saw the Bri-
ascend the high ground called
ill. It was about sunset. The
y entered Boston. I last sum-
neral Heath; he did not re-
interview. He had even for-
rson; although we were ac-
h each other both before and
merican war. I returned to
m militia, who marched back
where we staid that night and
returned to Salem.
to Dr. Ramsay, the British
marched to Lexington, were
ers and light infantry, the
royal army; and they were
y a detachment of 900 men
ercy. Of this number scar-
red were killed, wounded and
rs; leaving a regular force of
destroying whom, or making
s, with four companies of mi-
been reproached.
before the close of the year
organizing the provisional
of Massachusetts, I was ap-
f the judges of the common
ex, my native county, and
the maratime court (which
ce of all prize causes) for the
strict, comprehending Boston
nd other ports in Essex; of-
held until I accepted an ap-
the army.
of 1776, the army under ge-
ton's command being great-
numbers, a large reinforce-
was called for, I think 5000
usetts. I took the command
t of 700 men furnished from
quota of Salem was compos-
ers. The aspect of our af-
my. I addressed the Salem
a cheerful tender of their
e sentiment I expressed on
fresh in my memory; *That*
a time the real patriot would
and devotion to his country.
militia duty was performed
of 1776—7; terminating in
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head quarters being at Mor-
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to fight the enemy on
ops ought to be imme-
If we are to take the
e other side of the val-
arch immediately, or
upon us in the midst
"Let us move" was

the general's answer. The movement took place. It had begun to rain. The British army halted. Ours formed on the high ground beyond the valley, and there remained during a very rainy day. We then marched to a place called the Yellow Springs. The cartridge boxes were bad, and nearly all the ammunition in them was spoiled. Hence it became necessary to keep aloof from the enemy till fresh ammunition could be made up and distributed.*

On the 4th of October, gen. Washington attacked the British troops at Germantown. After the right wing, commanded by gen. Sullivan, had for some time been briskly engaged, gen. Washington sent me forward with an order to that officer.—— Having delivered it, I returned to rejoin the commander in chief. It had been found that a party of the British troops had taken post in a large and strong stone house, since well known by the name of Chews house, on which our light field artillery could make no impression. This house stood back a few rods from the road. I first discovered the enemy to be there, by their firing at me from the windows, on my return from gen Sullivan.

On rejoining gen. Washington, I found a question was agitated, in his presence, whether the whole of the troops then behind should pass on, regardless of the enemy in Chew's house, or summon them to surrender. A brave and distinguished officer (now no more) urged a summons. He said it would be "unmilitary to leave a castle in our rear." I answered, "doubtless that is a correct general maxim; but it does not apply in this case. We know the extent of this castle (Chew's house;) and to guard against the danger from the enemy's sallying out and falling on the rear of our troops, a small regiment may be posted here to watch them: and if they sally out, such a regiment *will take care of them.* But (I added) to summon them to surrender will be useless. We are now in the midst of the battle; and its issue is unknown. In this state of uncertainty, and so well secured as the enemy find themselves, they will not regard a summons: *they will fire at your flag.*" However, a southern officer, with a white flag and drum, was sent with a summons. He had reached the gate at the road, when a shot from a window gave him a wound of which he died.†

In December, the army marched to Valley Forge, and took up their winter quarters in log huts which they erected at that place.

Before this, the Congress, then sitting at Yorktown in Pennsylvania, had elected me a member of the Continental Board of War. Gen. Gates and gen. Mifflin were elected members of the same board; and before the expiration of the winter we repaired to Yorktown, where the board sat. In this station I remained until general Greene resigned the office of quarter master general. On the 5th of August, 1780, Congress elected me his successor; and I continued in the office of quarter master general during the remainder of the war.

The project of besieging the city of N York, in 1781, having been relinquished, and the seige of Yorktown, in Virginia, resolved on, I received general Washington's orders to prepare immediately for a march of part of the army to that place, and for the transportation of artillery, and of all the stores requisite for the seige.—This was done. The event is known to every body. Lord Cornwallis and his army were made prisoners. This decided the fate of the war. In the succeeding winter, the British government despairing of conquest abandoned all offensive operations in America; and in November, 1782, articles of peace were agreed on.

From the year 1790 to 1794, I was charged by general Washington (then president of the United States) with several negociations with the Indian nation on our frontiers: In 1793, in a joint commission with general Lincoln and Beverly Randolph, esq. of Virginia, to treat of peace with the western Indians: And in 1794, I was appointed sole agent to adjust all our disputes with the six nations; which were terminated by a satisfactory treaty.

In the year 1791, General Washington appointed me Post-master general. In this office I continued until the close of the year 1794; when, on the resignation of General Knox, I was appointed Secretary of War. In August, 1795, Mr. Edmund Randolph having resigned the office of Secretary of State, General Washington gave me the temporary charge of that department also. Some time before the meeting of Congress, which was in December following, he tendered to me the office of Secretary of State. At the same time he frankly told me the names of several gentlemen whom he had invited to accept, but who had declined the office. They were men of the first abilities and distinction, and for whom I entertain the highest respect. Gen Washington knew we well, and that I had not enough of vanity or ambition to be wounded or humbled by his preference of those men. I only regretted that they all declined the office. For myself, I objected that the duties of the department of state were foreign to my former pursuits in life; and I thought myself unequal to the proper discharge of them. He desired me to take the matter into consideration. When he again spoke to me on the subject, I observed, that although the gentlemen he had named to me declined the office, yet, by a little delay, he might find some other candidate to fill it. The session of Congress was approaching. By inquiry among the members he might obtain information of a fit character not then occurring to him; and I requested him to postpone the matter till the meeting of Congress. The President acquiesced. But as soon as Congress assembled, without speaking to me again, he nominated me to the senate to be secretary of state; and the senate approved the nomination. I continued in this office until May, 1800; when I was removed by the late President Adams. On this act I should still have continued silent, had it not given occasion to add one more reproach to the former malicious slanders on my character.——I am reproached for having been removed from the office of secretary of state, (as I have just mentioned) on the supposition that this would not have been done but for some sufficient cause, honorable to the President, and dishonorable to me. On this I must remark, that I had held that office about a year and a half under General Washington, and three years and two months under President Adams and until ten months only remained of his own term of office. For what did he remove me?—He never told me. Was it for any dishonest or dishonorable act?—He will not say it. Was it for british attachments? He will not say it. Was it for my incapacity?—If that were the cause, and it be well founded, a statesman of his experience and discernment ought sooner to have made the discovery.—But without troubling myself about my dismission, which even at the time excited a scarcely sensible resentment, and after that little had ceased for years; I should not now have mentioned the subject, had not the herd of libellers, and your excellency's own insinuations, constrained me to exhibit this narrative of the principal incidents of my life.—To my friends I am sure it will not be uninteresting: and I fondly hope that others of my fellow citizens who may read it, will not think the time lost which shall be occupied in the perusal. I hope also, that to oppose a series of incontrovertable facts to general reproach, may not be deemed an improper mode of vindication.

At the close of the year 1801, I returned to live in Massachusetts. In 1803, the legislature appointed me a senator to represent the state in Congress, for the residue of the term of Dwight Foster, Esq. who had resigned. In 1805, the legislature again elected me a senator, and for the term of six years.

Such sir, is the public life of the man whom you have wantonly defamed, and whose character your shameless advocates have attempted to destroy.

Being in debt for new lands purchased some years before, and by the appreciation of which I had hoped to have made an eventual provision for my eight surviving children; and having no other resources;—as soon as I was removed from office, in 1800, I carried my family from Philadelphia into the country; and with one of my sons went into the back woods of Pennsylvania, where, with the aid of some laborers, we cleared a few acres of my land, sowed wheat, and built a log hut, into which I meant the next year to remove my family.—From this condition we were drawn by the kindness of my friends in Massachusetts. By the spontaneous liberality of those friends (of whom some to me were unknown) in taking a transfer of new lands (*for my sake*, not their own) in exchange for money, I was enabled to pay my debts, to return to my native state, and finally to purchase a small farm in Essex, on which I live, which I cultivate with my own hands, and literally with the sweat of my brow. In this retreat, engaged in what with peculiar pleasure I had always contemplated, *rural occupations*, I have found contentment.

This long letter, sir, I shall send to the printer; it being the mode of communication which your Excellency has been pleased to propose.

I remain, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq.
Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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* Since writing this, I have turned to Gordon's history (not twenty pages of which I had ever read) to see his account of this days proceedings. My statement furnishes additional circumstances. I have recited what *I saw* and what *I personally know.*

† Here again, I have since looked at Gordon's account. He mentions gen. Knox as the officer who said "it would be unmilitary to leave a castle in our rear. It was gen. Knox. And it was to him (in the presence of general Washington) that I gave the answer above stated in my letter. Gordon puts the following words into the mouth of general Reed, in answer to gen. Knox—"What! call this a fort, and lose the happy moment." But gen. Reed was not present. He had been adjutant-general in 1776; but did not now belong to the army. Early in December, afterwards, when gen. Howe marched from Philadelphia to Chesnut-hill, (the American army being then posted two or three miles further off, on the high grounds of White Marsh) gen. Reed was with a party of Pennsylvania militia; and in a skirmish with some British troops had a horse shot under him; an event which has furnished a subject for an historic painter.

BOSTON, *May* 10.

A gentleman from Eastport says, that place is glutted with flour—that some seizures have been made—that a revenue cutter and several custom-house boats are continually on the watch—that the embargo experiment may be fairly made.

We understand information has been received of the arrival of the American government packet Osage, in France, with dispatches for our minister. Her return may be momently expected.

On Sunday sailed for Halifax, the British sloop of war Emutoes, capt. Stupart. Passengers, Mr. Deblois, Mr. Field, and Mr. Burroughs.

Congress have allowed the law to expire which prohibited trade to St. Domingo. If the embargo comes off before the next session of congress, the trade will be resumed.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

The collector of this port has advertised for a vessel to go to Rio Janeiro and to touch at St. Salvadore, with permission to take American citizens passengers.

We understand that it is the intention of government to send a special envoy to the prince regent at the Brazils, to congratulate him on his safe arrival in that country, and to form a commercial treaty with him. [*N. York pap.*

Extract of a letter from Algesiras, dated March 12, 1808.

"I had the pleasure of writing you a few lines by captain Chase, of the ship Charleston Packet bound to New York, and captain Gardner of the Rose, acquainting you till then with what had occured respecting the American vessels detained here, which I beg leave to confirm. The Alpha has since got Prattic, but her trial like those of all others in the same predicament, is still suspended. However, last night I received a letter from Mr. Strange, by an extraordinary conveyance, with the agreeable news, that they will probably ALL be liberated. The American consul in Cadiz says, he is certain they will, and it is even said in Cadiz that the brig Mary, Hunt, detained there for having her papers endorsed by the English, had actually been released, or at least, that the orders had arrived from Madrid for so doing.

General Cartanos, commander of the military forte in this part of the country, yesterday sent people in company with the American agent here, on board all the American vessels which have flour and grain on board. It is probable he will take possession of the same for the supply of Ceuta. Persons appointed by him, by the privateers and by the consignees, it is said, will fix the prices, and it is expected the payment will be in good bills on merchants.—If it should be so, I think the price will be a good one, and the whole will turn out to advantage, but notwithstanding we shall resist and protest against this proceeding and all consequences. The last sales of flour in Cadiz, were at 12 dollars 50 cents per barrel on board and 13 60 on shore. A small parcel, which was damaged was sold here at public auction, at 10 dollars 40 cents on shore, duties to be paid by the purchaser. Tobacco, is exceeding scarce upwards of $30 per ql. could be obtained if good quality.

ANTIGUA, April 16.

The London and Cork fleets have arrived at Barbadoes. Of the former, five were captured by two French frigates, 4 of which were burnt, and the fifth has been recaptured and arrived at Barbadoes.

The ship sir Samuel Auchmuty, from Surinam to London, was taken the middle of last month, the day after she sailed, and carried to Guadaloupe. Produce is so abundant at Guadaloupe, and the conveyance of it to other countries so difficult and hazardous, that it is no uncommon sight to see large quantities of surgar in hogsheads, laying on the beaches, without any person to watch or take care of them; so low is the estimate, under existing circumstances, of this valuable article.

"YORK TOWN, (Penn.) May 7.—Mr. Jefferson's paper, the National Intelligencer, said the embargo would separate the Chaff from the Wheat—it promises a still greater good, which THE PERFECT did not contemplate, the *expulsion of the French fly and Virginia weevil from every farm in the United States.*"

A letter from Quebec, speaking of the beneficial effects of our embargo concludes thus—"God grant that your embargo law may continue forever."

THE EMBARGO RESCRIPT.—Mr. Jefferson, in letters addressed to the govs. of Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, South Carolina, Georgia and Orleans (copies of which have been lodged at the custom houses, and are already acted on—vessels that were laden with provisions for the above states being compelled to reland their cargoes) has undertaken to declare that, as there are persons who, for the sake of gain, would violate the embargo laws, the general intercourse between these states and the rest of the union must be suspended.

But, if the executives of these states will certify what supplies are wanted, and will recommend *particular* merchants, in whom they have confidence, to transact the business, special licences will be granted to those merchants to make the importations.

Hence it appears that the Chinese policy of granting licences to HONG MERCHANTS is already adopted in the U. S. How the inhabitants of the proscribed states will relish *a system of monopoly*, which must either starve them or compel them to pay whatever price the favored merchants may choose to place on their provisions, remains to be seen. The step, from such an assumption of executive authority to the exercise of imperial power, is but a short one. [*Phil Register.*

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to to-morrow's sale,
A variety of elegant Furniture;
Side-boards, desks and bureaus, secretary, card and work, tables, wash stands, &c.
Philip G. Marsteller.
May 16.

☞ *Porter Cellar.*
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and the public in general, that he has opened a *Porter Cellar*, a few rods south of the vendue store, formerly occupied by Margaret Myers, where he will always keep on hand Philadelphia Porter and Ale of the first quality. Those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest punctuality and every favor acknowledged.
Jonathan Field.
May 16. d3t lawtf

Washington Bridge Company.
Notice is hereby given to the Subscribers to the Washington Bridge Company,
THAT certificates of stock of the said company are ready for issuing upon application to the clerk, at Greenleaf's Point City of Washington.
All transfers must be made in the books of the company, in person or by attorney.
By order of the Directors,
Samuel Elliot, jr. *Clerk.*

Form of a Power of Attorney.
I, , hereby constitute and appoint my lawful attorney; to transfer shares, standing in my name, on the books of the Washington Bridge Company.
Given under my hand and seal, this day of
Sealed and Delivered in presence of
[Two witnesses.]
May 16. d3t.

☞ The OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is expected will be finished in a fortnight from this time, a suitable character is wanting to collect the tolls at said Bridge. An aged man of steady habits, without a family, who can bring good vouchers for his integrity, and sobriety, will meet with encouragement: the colour of the person will be no objection.
May 11. d12t

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Prince Street next to Mr. Able Janney's. It is at present in the occupation of the rev. Mr. Gibson. Possession may be had on the 26th day of May, on application to the subscriber.
James Campbell.
April 23. law4w,

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Henry Moore* to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of June next, at the dwelling house of *Cleon Moore*, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is handsomely situated and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 5 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawrason,
Thomas Moore, } *Trustees.*

May 2. law4w

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings in the state of Virginia, held at the Capitol, on the 1st of Feb. 1808.

Resolved, That for the greater convenience of the citizens, the following buildings which have heretofore been only insurable in the office of this society by special contract, with the directors, may hereafter be insured on the following terms, without such special contract to wit:

All tobacco houses, or houses in which tobacco is usually deposited or cured by planters on their farms; all houses in which tobacco is kept in a loose state, in which it is cured or manufactured, for chewing, smoaking or snuffing, and all tobacco stemmeries.

If built of brick or stone and covered with tile slate or metal, at 4 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood 6 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick, or two brick or stone gable ends and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood 8 p. cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood 10 p. cent.

All houses containing or in which are generally deposited, flax, hemp, grain, in the straw, or straw of any kind, hay or fodder which shall hereafter be insured shall pay the following premiums.

If built of brick or stone and covered with tile slate or metal 3 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood 4 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick or two brick or stone gable ends, and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood 5 p. cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood 6 p. cent.

All which buildings shall be subject to the same additional premiums, for contiguity as other houses are subject to.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Test.

Lewis M. Rivilain.
Clk. B. D.

May 10. law2w.

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the general office on the 15th of March 1808

WHEREAS, it is represented to the board of Directors, that many persons who have heretofore been members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, who have ever been attached to the principles on which it is founded but for causes now no longer existing, had withdrawn from the same, are now desirous of again becoming members thereof.

Resolved, That all such persons still holding buildings which they have heretofore insured in this institution, or the assignees and transferees of such insurance, shall be permitted, and they are hereby authorised to constitute themselves members thereof, upon the following terms, to wit.

That, they shall first pay into the hands of the cashier general, all such quotas and premiums with interest and costs, if any have accrued, as they had not paid at the date of their withdrawal; but which they would have been liable to have paid, had they not withdrawn; and secondly, that they should proceed to revalue their property instantly, cause a declaration of revaluation to be made out and returned to the general office of insurance, and pay the additional premium which may be due, if any; upon a compliance with these conditions, such persons shall be entitled to a new policy, and shall be as completely insured as if they had not withdrawn, or as if they had become members by obtaining a new declaration, and entering as new members thereby.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Test.

Lewis M. Rivilain,
Clk B. D.

May 10. law2w.

FOR SALE,

Spanish HIDES,
White and Brown clayed SUGARS in bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes, half pipes and qr. casks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26. law3m.

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

LENT OR LOTS,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11. d

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims agains the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Houshold Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold. at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,
Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.

Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

JOHN ROBERTS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin
15 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits
15 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses
5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy
Holland Gin
Lisbon and Malaga Wines
10 bags Pepper
8 barrels ground Ginger
Cotton in bales
Green Coffee in barrels and bags
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels
Loaf Sugar
Allum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig-Blue
Powder, Shot and Lead
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c. &c.

April 25. law6w

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiuality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

Lawrason & Fowle

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 kegs White Lead ground in oil, containing halves, qaurters and eights of a cwt each.
25 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
50 bolts Russia, } DUCK.
50 do. Raven }
70 bags Pepper,
30 do. Pimento,
200 sacks blown Salt
2000 sides red soal leather
15 pipes Holland Gin
2 do. French Brandy
100 bbls. N. E. Rum
250 boxes brown Soap
30 do. mould Candles
70 do. Chocolate
7 cases Cotton Cards
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 quintals do.
5 chests Young Hyson Tea
20 casks Cheese.
20 bbls. Mackarel.

May 2. law4w

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and P. streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Jannary 12. 2aw

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leipor's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each on dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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(For the Proprietor.)